

MORNING VISITOR.

TERMS—\$2 PER ANNUM, CASH.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 4.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. LEWIS CASS.
Of Michigan.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
GEN. WM. O. BUTLER,
Of Kentucky.

Electors for President and Vice President.

- 1st Dist.—J. C. WELBORN, of Pike.
- 2nd "—A. McKINNEY, of Randolph.
- 3d "—E. B. EWING, of Ray.
- 4th "—G. D. HALL, of Lafayette.
- 5th "—B. F. MASSEY, of Lawrence.
- 6th "—J. H. RELFE, of Washington.
- 7th "—TRUSTEN POLK, of St. Louis.

WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. FRANCIS TAYLOR,
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Electors for President and Vice President.

- 1st Dist.—T. L. ANDERSON, of Marion.
- 2nd "—A. LEONARD, of Howard.
- 3d "—A. W. DONIPHAN, of Clay.
- 4th "—J. C. RICHARDSON, of Cooper.
- 5th "—CHAS. N. HANDY, of Benton.
- 6th "—ALVIN COOK, of C. Girardeau.
- 7th "—URIEL WRIGHT, of St. Louis.

Beat in Mind.

That the Presidential Election is held on the FIRST TUESDAY, THE 7th DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, and that it lasts but for 'ONE DAY ONLY'!

PREACHING NOTICES.

Elder JOHN H. HADEN will preach in this place on Saturday and Sunday, the 4th and 5th days of Nov. next, at the usual hours for divine service.

Elders GEORGE and CALDWELL will hold a protracted meeting in this place, commencing on Sunday evening the 12th inst. at early candle-light.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

The first Quarterly Meeting for the Warsaw Circuit of the M. E. C., South, will be held in Warsaw on Saturday and Sunday, the 9th and 10th days of December next.

We have been authorized to announce Col. MENTOR THOMPSON, of Pettis county, as the Whig candidate for State Senator for this Senatorial district, to serve out the unexpired term of Gen. Wm. Shields resigned.

ATTENTION!—This is to notify all who have promised, and expect to pay their subscriptions in produce, &c., that now is the time to bring it in—you have it to spare now, and we need it now—so don't put it off any longer. The weather is getting cold, and what you intend to do, do quickly. We must live, and if you won't pay us 'in truck and trade,' pay us the money, that we may be able to buy from those who have to sell. Don't wait for further invitation, but bring it along immediately. A little corn or fodder will also be acceptable. We mean this as a dun to all who have promised us trade, and we hope all will take it as such, and act accordingly.

ATTENTION, ALL!—Let every voter remember that on Monday and Tuesday next they will be called upon to elect a Circuit Attorney, and on Tuesday they will be afforded another opportunity to vote for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. Let every citizen, entitled to vote, go to the polls, and discharge his duties as a freeman, by voting for the man of his choice. No man ought to take so little interest in this matter as to decline voting in an important election like the present. Therefore let every voter do his duty to his country and himself, by going to the polls on Tuesday next.

The Vincennes, Ind., Gazette says: "We learn that the improvement at the Rapids of the Wabash are going on rapidly, and in a few weeks the canal will be ready to pass."

Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, Senator in Congress from Alabama, died in the city of New York, on the 22d ult.

Col. Benton was in Louisville at the last accounts, on his way to Woodford county, Ky., where he expected to spend a few weeks before returning to Washington City. He will not visit Missouri until after the adjournment of the next session of Congress.

We don't know who is entitled to the credit of making the following sensible remarks on the subject of duelling, but we are decidedly of opinion that there is a great deal more of truth than poetry in them, and we are only sorry that there are so few men who are challenged, who exhibit as much good sense and moral courage as the editor in question:

The editor of a newspaper at Perth being challenged the other day by Kinsuth, the leader of the 'Magyar' party, coolly replied that any fool might give a challenge, but that two fools were needed for a fight.

What an admirable reply; it was literally answering a fool according to his folly, and if the editor did nothing to provoke the ire of the challenger unjustly, he is an honor to his profession. How much more sensible is such a man as that, than another that we wot of, who flourishes large in the fraternity, and now limps through life with a catch in his knee, of which he is weak enough to be perceptibly vain. Ape, vain; for it is a fact, that a duel is never accepted, but for one reason, and that is vanity. A man may give a challenge from a revengeful spirit, in his desire for an opportunity to resent a real or fancied injury, but he is a fool to do it. Another accepts it, however, from vanity. He is afraid of the opinion of the world should he refuse it; and then, as a matter of course, after he has stood his adversary's fire, he turns to the world like a spoiled child, to be petted for his spirit. It is vanity, weakness, folly, from beginning to end.

Death of Gen. Kearney.

We learn that Gen. Kearney died on Saturday morning last, the 25th inst. He had been long confined to his bed, and but faint hopes were entertained of his recovery when he was first taken ill. We have not been advised as to the nature of his disease, though we understand that it was the result of his exposure in the service of his country in Mexico. In his death the army has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and the country one of her noblest patriots.—*Metropolitan.*

From Texas.

The papers from this State give accounts of several murders committed on the frontier. Among the number were two brothers named Davis, killed at their residence in the upper corner of Dewitt and Goliad counties.

A party of three men were attacked on the road between Goliad and San Antonio, and two of them killed, the other escaping, with three arrow shots in his person. One of the killed was named Bives, the other not known—Joseph Hare was the name of the wounded man.

Two more bodies were found on the San Antonio road, near the Cibola, supposed to have been killed about the same time as the above. These murders are attributed to the Camanches.

France and the United States.—The London Morning Chronicle remarks of the attempt to introduce the principles of a republican government, according to the American model, into France, that Carrel was right when he said: "Tell me the Constitution of America suits the people of America, and you tell me that it does not suit the people of France. If a republic takes place in France it will be a military and a literary republic, as that of America is destined to be a peaceful and commercial one."

A Valued Relic.—In his remarks at the dedication of the Dana-Hill School-house, in Cambridge, recently, George Livermore, Esq., said he had had in his possession, within a week an old worn school book, bearing the name of the boy who used it more than a century ago. It was not larger than "Colburn's Arithmetic," nor half as good looking a book, yet an offer of \$50 had been refused for it, and \$100 could not buy it. It was George Washington's Grammar.—*Bost. Transcript.*

A Refugee.—Thos. Darcy McGee, one of the Irish patriots upon whose head the British Government had set a large price, arrived in Philadelphia on Tuesday, a refugee from the land of his birth.

OREGON.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY BY EXPRESS.

Treachery of the Indians.—A Battle.—Want of more Men, Ammunition and Provisions.

Capt. H. J. G. Maxon, of the Oregon Rifles, in a Despatch to Adj. Gen. Lovejoy, dated Waskopham, March 28, says:

On the 10th inst. we left Fort Waters with about two hundred men, and proceeded in search of the men as far north as the Toosha River; at which place we met Sticeas with a portion of Dr. Whitman's property that he had induced the murderers to give up. Some fifty head of cattle, half that number of sheep, a dozen horses, \$200 worth of clothing, and \$50 in cash, were all he could obtain. On the morning of the 13th, Capt. English, with a number of others, whose horses were too much reduced to continue the pursuit, were ordered back to the fort with the property, and the remaining one hundred and fifty-eight men, continued the pursuit until 2 P. M., when we encamped at a spring in the vicinity of the River Two-Cannon.

There Johnson, Wetepole's son, came to us with the assurances of friendship from the young chief, and solemn declarations that he would have nothing more to do in this matter. Johnson informed us that the young chief was encamped on the river a short distance above us. The enemy divided and dispersed. Tom Sisco went to the land of the red wolf. Thiquait and the remainder of the murderers went the preceding day down to the mouth of the river, (Two Cannon), to cross Snake River into the land of the Pelonches.

At dark we mounted, proceeded to the mouth of the Two Cannon, in the vicinity of which we arrived about two hours before day, when discovering we were among their stock, we rested till daylight, when we moved down upon them wholly unperceived, until within a half a mile of their camp.

Though their surprise, dismay and consternation were indescribable, it nevertheless failed to deprive them of their long-sighted policy of cunning and deception, by which they have so often escaped our vigilance; and upon which, without a hundred advantages, they had always rather depend, than upon the force of their arms.

When within four hundred yards of their camp, we were met by an old man, unarmed, with one hand on his head and the other on his heart, assuring us they were friends, the people of the Yellow Serpent and would not fight us; that the murderers were gone, and our only resource would be to take their stock, with which the hills around were covered.

We went into their camp, found the men all painted and armed, but from their repeated assurances of friendship, were ordered not to fire, but to proceed to the hills and collect their stock. When we reached the highlands, we saw Snake River just below, full of their stock, swimming over, and thousands ascending the opposite bank. We succeeded, however, in securing about 500 head of horses and cattle, and proceeded about one mile on our route to the Fort, when we were attacked in the rear by a large party of Indians—those we had just spared, and Pelonches, to the number of about 400.

We continued a very warm marching fight till about dark, when we encamped on a small stream, without wood or fire. They were shooting in our camp all night, and annoyed our guard so much that we turned out the stock. At daylight we renewed our march, and with it the fight, as vigorously as the day preceding, until within about two miles of the Toosha river, where the enemy charged at full speed to the river, to get possession of the brush at the ford, in which, owing to the swiftness of their horses, they partially succeeded.

The history of savage warfare contains few instances of greater Indian prowess and daring than the scene which followed. The struggle for the ford was obstinate for some time; the fire of the combatants mingling together evinced the obstinacy of the combat. And here I must say, had it not been for the bold and decided stand of a few young men at the most vulnerable point, the army must have sustained a heavy loss in crossing the stream—perhaps thrown into confusion and cut to pieces. In an hour the sound of our rifles had been hushed. The long battle was ended. We were all over the river a-float, and but nine or ten wounded, none mortally. It was not so with our enemy. The deafening roar of their musketry, which had been sounding in our ears for thirty hours, had died away, their shrill war whoop had changed to the melancholy death song—a wile a number of their little brothers who lay on the field, heard not their mournful elegy.

They called off their warriors—more anxious to leave the ford of the Toosha than they had been to gain it. We moved on to the fort, at which we arrived on the 16th, worn down with fatigue and hunger, having eaten nothing but a small calf for three days. Two days after, a council of officers was convened, in which it was resolved that we had accomplished all we could, without more men and ammunition, and that it was best for 150 of us to proceed forthwith to this place, and remove up a sufficiency of ammunition, and confer with you on the further movements of the army. Col. Gilliam was accompanying us, in pursuance of this res-

olution, when the fatal accident of his death occurred at the spring, this side of the Umatilla river.

A force of less than 600 men cannot successfully carry on offensive operations as the enemy have that force, or more, within fifty miles of Fort Waters.

By Telegraph for the St. Louis Union.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

New York, Oct. 25.

The steamer *Europa* arrived at this port this afternoon, having sailed from Liverpool on the 14th, and bringing seven days later intelligence from Europe.

IRELAND.

The trial of Smith O'Brien for high treason has terminated in his being found guilty, but the jury recommend him to mercy. But it is said that events following his conviction, forbid any hope of the exercise of the Royal clemency. It was confidently asserted that the sentence would be carried fully into execution, and even said that this day was to close his earthly career.

McManus, another insurgent, has also been tried and found guilty of the charge against him. He was arrested at Cork, on board an American ship, and the question has been raised whether, when under the American flag, England had the power to arrest him.

Earl Carlyle is dead, and Lord Morpeth has been elevated to the peerage.

AUSTRIA—LOMBARDY.

Let us from Paris officially announce the termination of the proposed mediation of France and England in the affairs of Italy by a manifesto from Austria, which declares that the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom shall continue a part of the Austrian Empire; but providing, also, that extensive constitutional and representative institutions shall be granted to the people. This manifesto makes no reference to the proposed mediation.

The French papers say that the English Ambassador had had a long conference with Cavaignac, in which the intentions of the English minister were explicitly stated—which are, that England accords with the policy of the Vienna Cabinet, and that the Italian question would be arranged in a manner not in accordance with engagements to the French Assembly.

FRANCE.

A ministerial defeat in the National Assembly was the theme of general conversation on Sunday, the 6th, and the opinion prevailed that they would resign their seats on Monday, but they did not.

The Paris papers of Tuesday say that the ministry did tender their resignation, but that Cavaignac resolved not leave the government until the Constitution was declared and the President appointed; and consequently, that he refused to accept their resignation—declaring that he would entreat the National Assembly to proceed without delay in the formation of the Constitution, and the election of President. Accordingly, the committee on the Constitution had decided that immediately after the adoption of the Constitution, the nation shall proceed to the election of the President; and the Assembly in the mean time shall continue to exercise its functions, and pass those organic laws which necessarily complete the Constitution—the presidential question preventing action on other subjects of interest.

The general opinion is that

Louis Napoleon will succeed in the canvass for the Presidency.

The Moderate Republicans will support Cavaignac.

The election will probably take place about the 15th proximo, as it was expected the Constitution would be proclaimed about the 1st.

AUSTRIA.

A successful revolution has broken out at Vienna. The minister was murdered—his body suspended from a lamp-post, and exposed to great indignities.

The Emperor and the Royal family left Schoenbrunn for Lientz, and all the military with him. The city of Vienna was entirely in the hands of the people. A Republic was proclaimed, and an alliance, offensive & defensive, entered into with Hungary.

The provisional Government had issued circulars, stating that all possible measures would be adopted for the defence of Fatherland.

The Croats have been defeated in two engagements.

The Gold Washings.—A letter in the N. Y. Herald, from California, dated the 28th of July, makes the following curious statement about the gold washings:

"The Mormons have the police establishment of the place, and defy Col. Mason and his whole force to drive them off. Crime is very prevalent; and murders are allowed, if they are not very atrocious or cruel."

The Sugar Crop.—The Franklin, La., Planter's Banner of the 5th ult. says it is now reduced to certainty that the crop of sugar, in the Parish of St. Mary, will be short fully one-third—the cane being small and dry.

The St. Martinville Gazette, of the 30th ult. says: "Several of our planters intend commencing sugar-making in a few days—the cane is reported as very ripe and juicy."

A petition is in circulation throughout the State of Delaware, for the abolition of slavery within its limits. The Blue Hen's Chicken, a leading paper in that State, says that the petition will be very generally signed by all their citizens.

The new Masonic College at Lexington, says the Appeal, has opened with the most flattering prospects for success. It now has fifty students, and the number is daily increasing. The President, (Dr. Sherwood,) has not arrived.

A large quantity of Mexican gold, in Ingots, passed through the city yesterday. Somewhere near half a million.—*Cin. Globe.*

Colds, Coughs and Consumption!—Who that has suffered all the premonitory and confirmed symptoms of consumption from a slight cough and irritation of the trachea and bronchial tubes, up to a hectic fever, and copious expectoration of yellow pus; but what can trace the first indications of this disease to a slight cold, caught by exposure to cold currents of air, wet clothes, or wet feet. Never neglect a cold however slight—particularly when a medicine so peculiarly adapted to these complaints can be obtained as Dr. Bragg's Indian Queen Vegetable Sugar Coated Anti-Bilious and Tonic Pills. We make no claim to infallibility in these pills to cure consumption in its advanced stages, when organic lesions have taken place—but if taken in time, first the Anti-Bilious, to remove obstructions in the circulation, and followed up with the Tonics to give tone and vigor to the system—they will seldom fail to restore the patient to health, as thousands of grateful patrons can testify.

For sale by Brown & Dunn, Warsaw. See Dr. Bragg's advertisement in another column.

Candidates' Department.

STATE SENATOR.

We are authorized to announce SOLOMON J. LOWE, Esq., of Pettis county, as a candidate for State Senator for the counties of Saline, Pettis and Benton, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Wm. Shields.

CIRCUIT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce WM. J. MAYO, Esq., as a candidate for Circuit Attorney for the 7th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Benton, Hickory, Dallas, Polk, Cedar, St. Clair and Henry.

We are authorized to announce MARK L. MEANS, Esq., as a candidate for Circuit Attorney for the 7th Judicial district, composed of the counties of Benton, Hickory, Dallas, Polk, Cedar, St. Clair and Henry.

The Cholera.—It is contended in England that the cholera does not attack persons who live near breweries or mineral springs, in consequence of the counter influence of carbonic acid gas evolved there. All the watering places with springs that emit this gas escaped the pestilence in Germany, Spain and England. Balatone and Saratoga, it is said, also escaped.—*Western Eagle.*

HENRY & BORDLAND, NO. 46!

HAVE now opened their large assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at prices lower than is possible for any other house in town to take, on account of having laid in their entire stock in New York & Philadelphia.

They would invite the attention of purchasers to their large assortment of Dry Goods, consisting in part of

- 1,000 pieces Fancy Prints,
- 20,000 yards 4-4 Domestic,
- 10,000 do 3-4 do
- Winter Gingham, Muslin de Laines, Alpaca, Cashmeres, Gala Plaids, Shawls, of every variety, Book and Swiss Muslins, Bishop Lawn, Jaconet, &c., &c. Also Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Blankets, &c., &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING. Blanket & Pilot Cloth Coats, Vests, Pantalons, Lamb's wool Drawers & Shirts.

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes. A fresh supply of superior Kip Boots and Shoes, also coarse Boots, Shoes, Ladies and Misses' Gait and Morocco Shoes and Slippers.

Hardware & Saddlery of every description.

— QUEENSWARE —

A full supply of beautiful patterns and durable ware.

GROCERIES.

- 500 Bbls Kanawha Salt,
- 200 do old Rectified Whiskey,
- 1 pipe, 2 ft do and 20 bbls Brandy,
- Port, Madeira, Sherry, Malaga, Teu-riffe and Claret Wines.
- 10 Chests Tea,
- 100 bags superior Rio Coffee,
- 20 do Havana do.
- 10 Hbls Sugar, (a superior article)
- 20 kegs Dupont's FFF glazed Rifle Powder,
- 50 boxes Tobacco, (Congress plug.)
- Indigo, Madder, Saffron, Alum, Spice, Pepper, Copperas, Rice, &c., &c.
- 1,000 bundles Span Cotton.

The above articles will be sold for CASH and PRODUCE only.

HENRY & BORDLAND, No. 46, Main st.

nov4

KITCHEN HAND ORGANS.—A few dozen yet on hand and for sale by nov4 HENRY & BORDLAND.

Administration Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained Letters of administration on the estate of Abraham Copenhaver, dec'd., from the Clerk of the St. Clair County court, bearing date the 28th day of September, 1848.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same for allowance to the undersigned within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate, and if such claims are not presented within three years, they will be forever barred.

THOS. COPENHAVER, nov4-2t-40

THE Western Journal, Of Agriculture, Manufactures, Mechanics, Arts, Internal Improvement, Commerce, and General Literature.

M. TAYLOR & T. F. RISK, Editors and Proprietors. St. Louis—Published Monthly, at \$3 per annum in advance. oct28.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } Co. of Benton.

In Vacation, J. D. 1848.

THOMAS DILLON, } Petitioner for Divorce.

vs. ADELAIDE P. DILLON.

ON this 24th day of October, A. D. 1848, the said complainant filed in the Clerk's office of the Benton Circuit Court, a Petition for a Divorce, alleging that his wife, the said Adelaide P. Dillon, about the 12th day of August, 1846, willfully left his bed, board and house, and abandoned and willfully deserted and absented herself from the said Petitioner, without a reasonable cause, for two years and more, which facts so alleged have been duly sworn to according to law, and also that the said Petitioner has filed an affidavit showing that said Adelaide P. Dillon is not a resident of this State.

Therefore it is ordered that the said Adelaide P. Dillon be notified that unless she be and appear before the Honorable Judge of our Benton Circuit Court, at the Court House in the city of Warsaw, in Benton county, on the first day of the next term of our said Court, which will be begun and held on the second Monday in March next, and within the first six days of said term, if the term so long continue, and if not, then before the end of the term, plead, demur, or answer to said petition, the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered according to the prayer of said Petitioner.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in some news paper printed in this State for eight weeks successively, the last publication thereof, to be at least four weeks before the commencement of our said next term.

THOS J. BISHOP, CLK.

Oct27-39-Sw.

4888 BUSHELS WHEAT wanted by A. ATKINSON.